Alliance & Agreement made betweene his Mat^ie the King of Sweathland on the one side

And his grace

The Duke of Stetin and Pomerland on the other side.

Wherein is shewne the Causes, wherefore the King of Sweathland is come with an Army to defend the said Duke, and his Countries, and the Articles of the Agreement and Conditions of the said Peace and Alliance.

Translated out of Dutch into English
Anno 1630.

Alliance & Agreement
made betweene his Matie
King of Sweden on the one side.

The Duke of Stetin and Pomerland on
the other side.

Translated out of High Dutch into English
Anno 1631.

And printed at Delph by Andrew Clouting
ANNO 1631.

ARTICLES

Agreed on betweene the Kings Matie of Svvethland on the one side, & his grace the Duke of Pommerland on the other side, according to the Lands Resolution, lately accorded and Concluded.

Wee Gustaphus Adolphus by the grace of God King of the Svvethens, Gothes, and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Estholtia, and Carelia, and Lord of Ingria, &c. on the one side, and Wee Bogislaus by the grace of God Duke of Stetin Pomer of the Cassubians and Wendians, Prince of Rugen, Elect Bishop of Cammin, Earle of Gutzcow, Lord of the Land of Lawenburch, and Butow, &c. on the other side.

DEclare and make known vnto vs, and our Successours, aswell vnto our Kingdoms Duke domes and Principalities, as to every one whom this may Concerne. That wee Gustavus Adolphus King of Swethland haue our of compassion taken to heart, the vnheard of grevous Oppression and miserable distresse into which the present Duke of Stettine and Pomer is fallen, and which he hath suffered in body, country & people these three

yeeres last past, whereby wee are not only moved & bound thereunto, in regard of consanguinitie, fidelitie, and amitie, but also by reason of that especiall faithfulnes, which time out of minde hath bin found, betweene the Crowne of Swethen and the Pomerish Countries & inhabitants by a setled Commerce, which hetherto hath bin continually kept and mainteyned betwixt them: as also when wee call to mind the deepe Obligations, Contracts, Alliances, and Treaties, made by our pious Predecessors, betweene the Crowne of Swethland, and the Duke of Pomer his Lands States & Territories, concluded at Old Statin Anno 1570. Having taken also into our consideration how greatly wee are interressed in the keeping and possession of the Baltike sea, how and in what manner to our great preiudice the pomerish countries (the cause of all theis troubles) are not onely possessed: But also all free trading expulsed, and dryven out of them to annoy vs and our Kingdoms, vsing our name as a pretext to this horrible oppression. All which being duly wayed, (thongh not by the instigation of the Duke of Pomer and his Countries) it concerns vs most neerly not to abandon and forsake theis Dukedomes and lands of Pomer, to th'end, that the love & Neutralitie, which they have showne to vs may be setled vpon a sure foundation. And that by the help of God, by our power and assistance, wee may cleere his innocency, and deliver them from this vniust violence, and oppression, and out of their manifold adversities and intolerable compulsions, committed against all humaine lawes and rights. And by our means, to vindicate their vnpreiudiced vndeserved, and vnlooked for hostile attempts and surprisalls. The cause which made vs arrive here in Pomerland with a reasonable Armie, having by Gods assistance not onely taken in the principalitie of Rugen, and have made such a progresse into it, that almost without any blowes or

rest-

resistance, wee have turned out those, who gave themselves out for the defendors of the Land: but also have possessed the Hands, Townes, Ports, and fortes which lay as a Bulwark before the cheefe Cittie of Pomer, and though against the Duke of Pomers will, tooke occasion to beseige the Cittie of Statin, and to make our selves Master thereof.

And for our Parte wee Bogis Lave Duke of Pomer and Statin, call to minde these agrevances.

1. That wee were left desolate, and Comfortles without the help and assistance of any man.

2. That wee were not strong enough to resist the great power, which was brought against vs.

3. That our subiects of the Land, and those which should have holpe to defend it, were disarmed.

4. All ability which was yet remaining, was taken from vs, and wee drawne so dry, that wee scarely had any meanes for the sustenãce of life, much lesse to make any defence for vs.

5. After these three yeares oppression, in which wee were so vnchristianlike intreated, our people had a greater desire to deliver themselves, and theirs out of it then to plung themselves deeper into it, with the losse of life and goods.

6. Especially, seing they could promise themselves noe hope of helpe and comfort, but found rather that all which was assured them by so manifold Capitulations, and which was signed vnto and promysed them so holily, little or nothing, heitherto was kept and observed.

7. For the helping whereof his Royall Ma. was forced to betake himself to these Christian meanes.

8. Though his Ma. is loath to meddle which his Imperiall Maiestie, and the Empire.

9. But onely to restraine the insolencie of the defenders of this Land (to our great prejudice against all right and

equitie) who haue falne vpon it, and poſſeſſed theis Countries, by declaring themſelues as enemies.

10. And therefore it is needfull, that theis Countries ſhold bee freed from theis oppreſſions, vyolences, and diſtreſſes, by reducing and re eſtabliſhing them in their ancient ſtate and libertie, and in ſo doing to ſecure the ſafetie of the Kingdome off Sweathland. Moreover his Matie hath likewiſe proteſted before vs in the behalff of the Cittie of Stralſound, and the recovered principality of Rugen, to ſhewe, vnto them henceforward aſwell, as vnto all other places all love and freindſhip both in deed and word. And therefore wee had much rather the ſame ſhold bee poſſeſſed by him, then that hereafter wee ſhold excuſe our ſelves with the extreame loſſe and danger of our Countries. It is ſo therefore, that wee the afore ſaid King of Sweathland, and Duke of Pomerland, for vs our Kingdome, Dukedomes, and Principalities haue on both ſides, for the honour of God, the comfort, ſecuritie, and proſperitie of our people Kingdome, Dukedomes, lands and principalities, entred into this Treatie, made this agreement, haue loymly conſented vnto it, and concluded it in this manner following.

1. That wee on both ſides henceforward with our Lands, States, and People, ſhall live together in a firme, neighbourlike amitie, peace, and affiance one of an other attempting no hoſtile Act, or enmitie the one againſt the other, or ſuffer any to bee plotted, or practiſed ſecretly by any others, but doe binde our ſelves in a ſtricht league, and alliance in all our rights, dignities, States, and publick liberties, againſt all wronge, vyolence, oppreſſion, invaſion, devaſtation aſſaults preſſures and contribution whatſoever. In ioyning our ſelves to geather *Manu armata & Hostiliter*. That is, by help of Armes mutually to preſerve and defend our ſelves on both ſides. In no wiſe forbidding one an other, much

leſſe

lesse by attempting any hostile act, one against the other. But by all means to seeke the welfare and good of each other. By setling a free Commerce out of the Kingdome of Swearhland into Pomerland, and out of the Dukedome of Pomerland into Sweathland, with out any hinderance or molestation whatsoever. But to advance and further the same in evesie place to the vtter most of our powers.

In Conformitie whereof, wee for vs and our Posterities, and States aboue mentioned, doe make this league. Amitie and neighbourlike vnitie and affiance betweene vs our Kingdome, Dukedomes, and Principalities. And all what soever depends on them, which is not onely hereby renewed, But also by vertue hereof renforced and reestablished and shall continew for ever. And this vnion every tenth yeare shalbe renewed agayne.

2. This renewed vnion made at this present, aymes onely at a defensiue ware, and the preservation of our lives, against all vniust violence oppressions and attempts, and in noe wise to goe offensively. Vnles these Compacts, and this renewed Conservation force vs thervnto of necessitie. In such a case the one shall help and assist the other, as wee are bound to the vtermost of our abilitie.

3. Moreover this vnion is not made *Contra molestantes Imperatoris & Imperij*. That is, against his Imperiall Maiestye, and the Empire, but rather *respective pro imperij statu*, for the good of the State of the Empyre, and to keepe and reestablish it in the Auntient formie, libertie, peace, and the preservation of the publick Religion against all the Insolent disturbers of the publick peace. Seeing also hereby is intented the continuation of the frendship, which wee Bogis Lous Dukes off Stettin and Pomerland doe owe vnto the Romish Imperiall Maiesty; the holy Empire, and the vppet Territory of Saxony may not be abolished, but rather

accor-

according to our bounden dutie continewe the same, vpon condition the like be don on their part, and not by suffring any thing to be attempted, which shalbe preiudiciall to these contents. And declare further, that wee together with our principalities, Countries and people continewe by the Romish Empire, Imperiall laws and Institutions, nether will suffer our Lands and States to sever and alter from them, neither shall our Lands, principalities, Soveraignities Regalities Rights, and iurisdictions: as likewise the Pomerish Countries Subiects and States, as Prelates, Nobility, Gentry, and Townes, either in their generall or speciall priviledges immunities, rights, publick lawes, and statutes, and *legibus fundamentalibus*, aswell in their *Iuribus singularibus* as their common rights, and immunities be once abrogated, disannulled or infringed thereby.

4. But seeing this vnion is cheefely made to this end, that wee the Duke of Pomer, considering the vnchristian-like vsage and oppression, wherewith wee have bin afflicted these three yeares, against the wholesome Imperiall lawes, & institutions wholly impugning them. The publick institutions and the many Capitulations, made for the lands peace. Yea against the Imperiall *syncerationis mandata*, and publick declarations, that our innocencie, & constant fidelitie to them might appeare, that the Pomerish lands being thus surprised, might be reduced & preserved in their former State, that our Frontiers, passages, sea ports, and Townes may not be damnified, but henceforward, may be secured from all innovation, oppression and perill: It is agreed on on both sides with an vnanimie consent, that wee binde our selves faithfully together, that what befalls the one, shall befall the other, for the procuring of the publick good, and peace of the Religion in the holy Empire, and to resist and oppugne the contrarie, in joyning our forces together and

to pre-

to prevent and divert the ſame to the vttermoſt of our powers.

5. Likewiſe the Pomeriſh Provinces, Townes and places, which are or ſhalbe taken in by vs the King of Sweathland, ſhalbe faithfully redeliuered and reſtored againe to L. D. Duke of Pomer to his Allegeance and obedience, with all Regalties and rights there vnto belonging (none excepted) without any denyall, or demaunding of militarie charges to take them againe into his poſſeſſion. As alſo the Cittie of Stralſound ſhalbe reſtored likewiſe into the handes of L. D. Duke of Pomerland, And wee the ſaid Duke of Pomer doe not hereby ſeparate & alienate the ſame from our other Pomeriſhlands, eſpecially the Principallitie of Rugen, to bee given ouer into the hands of ſtrangers, provided that they vſe all diligence, for the accommodating of the King of Sweathlands his Commiſſaries with all things neceſſitie whatſoeuer may further the publick defence of the land, in ſhewing them all loue, and good affection, and that aboue all the Cittie of Stralſound, ſhall hold and keepe their owne priueleges, in holding a ſpeciall alyance, with the Kings Ma. off Sweathland and in time ſhalbe eaſed of their agreeuances as is fitting.

6. Seing alſo that the Biſhoprick of Cammin is not comprehended vnder the Pomeriſh lands and Countries: Notwithſtanding that Pomer may diſpoſe of all things in this agreement to their good: it is ſo that the ſaid Dioceſſe, and State, ſhallenioy *pro rato* the benefit eand fruit thereof, and for the taking away of all iealouſie and ſuſpition, it is agreed on for future tyme, that the ſaid Dyoceſſe, and their Cathederall Chapiter, ſhall not be troubled or forced to any thing againſt their ancient priviledges, Statutes, and other fundamentall lawes in electing a Biſhop, and his Coadiutours in any mannour whatſoeuer. Therefore the ſaid

Kinge of Sweathland, together with the Duke of Pomer. Doe hereby promiſe faithfully not onely to prevent and croſſe any ſuch thing: But alſo to mainteyne this Chapitet and dioceſſe in their free election, Dignities, State, and rights, againſt any violence which ſhalbe intended, or attempted againſt them.

7. Without th'others foreknowledge and conſent, neither partie ſhall goe out of this alliance, much leſſe wee the Duke of Pomer by this preſent Act, will permit none to enter into this alliance, and agreement without his Ma conſent, & his Royall Ma. doth like wiſe promiſe, that hee will not treat or conclude of any good for vs, and our Pomeriſh-lands, but will before communicate the ſame vnto vs in due manner, that wee and our Countries bee not excluded thereout.

8. And if any Chriſtian Potentate will ioyne with vs in this vnion, and come in *æquis conditionibus* vpon equall conditions it ſhalbe free for them to doe ſoe: Provided that thereby no parte of the Countrie ſhalbe put in *duriorem conditionem*, that is, into harder termes and conditions.

9. All things wich may concerne this particular, and all rights for the conſervation of the publick peace of Pomerland, no further confederations ſhall come into conſiderations, muth leſſe be made, which may in anyway be preiudicall or repugnant to this vnion, & for our part we the Duke of Pomer doe hereby promiſſe to make no league or confederacie with any other whoſoever, againſt the will & conſent of his Royall Ma.

10. If the ſaid Duke of Pomer his Countries and Subiects ſhould by reaſon of this aliance, bee aſſaulted, ſurpriſed or perſecuted by any whoſoever it bee, wee the ſaid Kinge of Sweathland for our parte and our Kingdome, doe not onely take into our faithfull protection the ſaid Duke and all

all his Countries of Pomer, But will indevour to drawe all other Confederate Potentates into this league and coniunction with vs. And so by *media defensionis* strengthen our selves so much the more. And wee the Duke of Pomer for vs and our lands & subiects; doe promise the like, that if the Crowne of Sweathland shold bee invaded and assaulted in regard of his assistance to vs, to discharge the same obligation.

11. Likewise in the vnion and *iuncture privilegium indigenatus*, even as the inhabitants enioy them in that which concerneth the subiects of the Crowne of Sweathland, and the principalitie of Pomerland shabe (*mutuo conferet*) mutualy conferred to the Swerish nation, as to the Pomerish, and to the Pomerish, as to the Sweatish *in bello ac pace salvo tamen iure superioritatis, salvisque privilegijs & immunitatibus utriusque nationis*, That is, in peace and warre, yet so as reserving their supreame rights on both sids, not extenuating their privileges, but rather furthering and respecting them

12. That trading and Commerce shalbe better observed maintained and kept, that the King of Swethlands Coine shall goe currant in Pomerland, and the Pomerish in Swethland, according to the Valuation of the place.

13. If any discord, strife, or mis vnderstanding should hereafter arise betweene the Kings Ma. of Sweathland, and the Duke of Pomer, or on both sides betweene them their Countries and people, the same shall not be decided by warr and the dint of the sword, but according to the Agreement made at Statin Anno 1570. shall be appeased and ended by selected Commissioners, and deputies in all loue and frendship.

14. Lastlie wee the said King of Sweathland haue expreslie conditioned, that if any sudden blowe or death should befall vs, or that the abouesand Duke of Pomer shold

happen to depart this world without any lawfull male Issue or Inheritour, Before the Prince Electour Brandenburch shall *eventualiter* be invested to the Dukedome hee shall ratify and confirme this vnion, ere the land be cleared and dispossessed by his Ma. And in case the said prince Electour shold be oppugned, or his title questioned by ohers touching his succession. Wee the King of Swethland and our Successours of the Crowne, will keepe these lands in *sequestratoria clientelari protectione*, in our possession so long vntill *punctus successorijs* be absolutelie decided, and till wee by the successours thereof, be fully payd the military charge, of warr. yet so, as without laying any burden, charge or taxation vpō the the land of Pomer, or the States and countries therevnto belonging, and till this conionction and vnion be duely ratyfyed confirmed and accomplished. All which is done in the faith, and promisse of a christian without all fraude.

In witnesse whereof, and for the constant and inviolable observation and keeping hereof: We the King of Swethland for vs and our successours, Kingdome, and Lands. And wee the Duke of Pomerland for our Dukedomes, principalities, Lands and posterity, haue ioyntly ratifyed and confirmed this alliance, and Aggreement with our Royall and princely seales, & signed it with our owne knowledge and hands. Giuen at old Statin the tenth of this present month of Iune old stile, According to the Natiuity of our Redeemer Iesus Christ 1630.

17N085

An Appendix, or

Memoriall of the heads and chiefe Aggrevances, which was presented by his grace the Duke of Statin and Pomerland, vnto the Lord Iulian *the King of Swethlands Commissarie Generall Anno 1630.*

1. THat in manie Quarters, and large Countries, the church of God is so disperced, that they can performe noe religious exercises, nor be suffred to administer the Lords holy Sacraments, so that, the poore people run vp & downe together in flocks, without any Consolation for their soules; yea their children dying without receiuing the holy seale of Baptisme.

2. That these Countries by reason of these two last yeeres and a halfe oppression, and the quartering of souldiers in them, are reduced into the vttermost extremitie, yea, and are brought into sucha case, that the sustenance of life will come to late, neither can they get any foode, because the sommer seede is distroyed, and cannot be brought in, in so much, that whole Countries lies wast, and vntilled, as euery place can sufficiently witnesse.

3. That all provision of money and money-worth, as Tynne, Copper, and other Mettle, together with all manner of malta, and provisions for the kitchin, linnen & Bedding are given in Contribution: yea, wee conceale howe the good Inhabitants of these Countries are forced for helping of themselues, to laye their credit & goods to pawne, to take vp moneys to paye this Contribution, to the end, that the rigourous execution (not by a fewe, but by a great number of souldiers, yea of whole companies in committing all manner of insolences, as burstling open of doores, scoffing and geering the magistrates of Townes, & vnfurnishing the inhabitants of necessaries without respect of persons, by forcing and constrayning from the people, might once ceasse and not be committed.

4. That the people by reason of the souldiers marchings too and

fro, and their continuall compulsions, being deprived of meanes, were not onely driuen to Eate hoggswath, the barke of trees, & other vnnaturall things; yea dead mens fleesh, & to eate their owne parents, for the satisfying their hunger, in such sort, that of late time some fresh tragicall spectacles haue bin seene hereof. For in his graces Iurisdiction of Wolgalt, there were diuerse people found dead with grasse in their mouthes. And a woman in the village of *Dandum*, murthered her owne child, dresst it, and eate it, and therewith satisfied her hunger of which there are many credible proofs. I conceale how many haue made an end of themselves out of desperation, and by poysonmg them selues, to escape from the threatned tourments of the souldiers, requiring that from them, which they had not, so that the most part dyed miserably, and perished with hunger.

5. And though for the taking away of horses, many ordinances haue bin published, yet they are so litle regarded, that there is scarce now a souldier goes afoote, but must ride a cock horse, which causes that the seede is not onely sowne, but also noe horse can be gott vpon the high-waies, or for his Imperiall maiesties seruice.

6. And albeit the officers are furnished with horses, and forrage provided for them, yet never theless the poore people, when the officers iourney a hors back, or haue any thing brought vnto them, they take their horses from them, or the souldiers rides them dead.

7. When that the poore people for want of horses cannot furnish them to put into their waggons and karrs, as they require, and at the officers pleasure, that then the magistrates in the Townes, yea likewise his graces owne officers and Councill if they refuse, against the Lord Generalles order, where there lie speciall Safe-gards, presently to vexe them they are taken from them, and they send them souldiers to lye vpon them, and thus are plagued and terrified with them. Therefore it is good reason, that they ought to be protected & defended against these insolences of the Emperours armies, and such vnanswerable enormities ought to be seuerely punished.

8. That the officers are not contented with their vsuall billet-moneys and fyring, but hewe downe the growing woods, cutt downe whole groves, and will not be contented vnlesse they haue variety of dishes.

9. It is therefore needfull to take such order therein, that this land, in all places (in stead of their subiection, and dutifull deuotion) be not brought into a vast wildernesse, and that the one be not constrayned to paye for the other.

10. That

10. That the people be not preſt to ſend many waggons, ſhowels, ſpades, pickaxes for the ordinance, and ſuch like materials: and yet not with ſtanding by ſharpe exactions are forced to ſend great ſommes of money, yea ſometimes a thowſand Rix-dollers vpon a waggon, beſide the daylie furniſhing thē with victualls, & munitions. Therfore the neceſſitie requires that not onely ſuch, but alſo ſuch other like innovations, and committed exactions, which are againſt the lands welfare ſhould be ſeverely prohibited.

11. That his graces cuſtomes and Toles againſt the Lord Generals ordinance notwith ſtanding they be in the midſt of the land are neuertheleſſe taken from him.

12. That beſides the manifold huntings (yea which are ſo common by the vnder officiers) in ſhooting of Deere and game and ſpoiling of chaſes continew ſtill.

13. That the manie ſout-flyings of the ſouldiers, and out rydings of horſemen into villages, which giues an euill exſample to others, and emboldens them the more are not forbidden.

14. When the poore people complaine of theſe inſolences, they cannot be heard, but are ſent awaye with geering and threatnings, or whenſoener his grace or his graces Officers interceeds for them, they diſdayne to giue them an anſwere.

15. That they will not abate the charge of contribution, but the officers and ſouldiers though not withſtanding they be maintained by the quartiers will preſſe the exaction of what is required to a penny, therefore they entreate, that what they haue had to much maye be deducted from them.

16. That the Cattle and Mettails (ſeing there are but a litle left,) maye be receiued vpon a due price, and the vſuall worth, and though a certaine price is ſet therevpon. yet the ſame in their exactions are not kept and obſerued.

17. That for diverſe Churches, which are broken downe and althings plundred out of them, as was committed lately by the Gotiſh horſemen in Rughen, it is exceeding need fall they ſhold be puniſhed there fore, and an exſample be made thereof.

18. Robing in the high-wales is ſo frequent and common in diverſe places, that the poore people cannot bring vp their grevous taxation, and after it is taken from them muſt pay it once againe.

19. Beſides, whatſoener is conditioned and promiſed them, nothing is performed, but fall one, and then an other is threatned with execution.

20. That

20. That others comprehended in the laſt diſpatched ordinances, not a point thereof is kept, nor the violaters thereof once puniſhed, but the more the complaints are, the leſſe remedie is for them.

To conclude then, according as the prince himſelfe muſt acknowledge, and the teſtimonie of all the provinces, the Emperours ſouldiers doe not performe & keepe any thing of that which they haue promiſſed, and therefore all thir treaties and Contracts, which wee take vpon truſt, and the ſteadfaſtneſſe which one ought to relie vpon them, is rather to be avoyded, then to be entred into with them.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM 17 NO 85

A Letter of Ferdinand the Roman Emperour to the most Illustrious King of Svvethen Gustavus Adolphus, &c. translated out of Latine into English.

Together with his Maiesties answere concerning the present Germaine Warre.

Cæsars Letter.

WEe Ferdinand the second, by the grace of God, Emperour of the Romans, &c. Declare to the most Illustrious King of the Swethens Gothes, and Vandales, our frendship love, and much health.

Most Illustrious Prince, most deare frend, it is related to vs from places deserving credit, that your Maiestie hath this yeere gathered a strong Armie of horse and foote, & against expectation sett forth a part thereof, first vpon the Iles of the Sacred Roman Empire, and next vpon the rest of the Territories thereof, that you haue also not onely *de facto* seized vpon some places, Forts, and Cities of great moment in the Duchie of Pomer, and vsurped to yourself in them the right of impost, which as regall doth properlie belong to vs; but also yow haue determined moreover, to invade vs, and the Empire with further hostilitie.

But forasmuch as wee doe nowaies remember, that in

all the time, that the weightie burthen of the Empire hath bin ſuſtained by vs, any adverſe or ſiniſtrous accident hath hapned, eyther betwixt vs, or betwixt the Empire, and your Ma. or that we, or the Empire (for ought we knowe) haue giuen any occaſion of any troubles, or diſſentions, much leſſe of ſuch open hoſtilitie: it ſeemeth verie wonderfull to vs, that for controverſies ariſen, concerning the towne of Stralesound, of which your Ma. needed not haue feared any hurt, your Ma. hath nowe *de facto* begun a warre, hurtfull perhaps to both ſides againſt vs, and the Empire: ſeing therefore all theſe things are done, within our and the Empires bounds, and concernes the lawes and priviledges of the Empire, in the which your Ma. maye limit vs noe further, then your Maieſtie would not diſdaine in ſuch kinde of controverſies to be limited by others, within the Kingdome of Swethen: eſpeciallie, ſeing that in our opinion the ſaid controverſies might without all doubt vpon juſt conditions haue altogether bin compoſed, and ſet at reſt, without theſe hoſtilities, and vntimely profuſion of bloode, by the mediation of the King of Denmarke (which being by excellent advice propounded vnto him, he did with noe leſſe readineſſe embrace) if your Ma. had with the like zeale with vs inclined to the ſaid compoſition, and ſent your officers at the time appointed with ſufficient inſtruction to the ſaid Treaties, but certainlie howſoeuer the matter were, it had bin expedient by the lawes of all nations, if your Ma. had not thought, that breaking of amitie with vs, you had ſufficient reaſon to invade vs by warre, that your Maieſtie ſhould firſt haue lawfully denounceed that warre againſt vs, and not againſt all law and equitie invaded the Empire: Surely we certifie and aſſure your Maieſtie, that theſe our preparations of warre vpon the Balticke ſea, as alſo the reſt, did neuer tend to the offence of your Ma. nor doe they as yet, tende

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thereunto; but that we were alwaies readie and prompte to continew that mutuall frendſhip, & neighbourhood, which is betweene vs, your Ma. and the Kingdome of Swethen, and that this is yet ſtill our minde if your Ma. giue vs noe further cauſe to change our reſolution, but will breake off this vnneceſſarie warre. Wherefore we frendlie exhort your Ma. not to meddle noe further with the ſtate of the Empire, & the reſt of the members thereof, forasmuch as we haue given your Ma. noe cauſe at all, but that leaving the places, which your Ma. hath ſeized vpon, your Ma. doe without delaye withdrawe your armie from the Iles & lands of the Empire, that with your Shipps, yee doe not hinder navigation, trading, and commerce, and that neither by Sea, nor by land ye be not offenſive to vs, or to the Empire in the rights thereof. But if the contrarie hereof ſhall appeare, your Ma. maye aſſure your ſelf, that in contemning, and deſpiſing this our imperiall declaration, and that your Ma. with a confident ſecuritie ſhall attempt and goe on in this your begun hoſtilitie, and will not yeeld to reſtore theſe places (which yee haue *de facto*, eyther by warlike force, or by ſlight poſſeſſed your ſelfe off) we will according to our might by the vnanimous ayde of the Electours of the Empire, prepare our ſelues ſpeedelie to recover the ſame, and will alſo chiefely take to heart our owne, and the Empires reputation, the preſervation, and tuition of our obedient ſtates, as alſo howe any further calamitie maye be diverted. But we hope your Ma. will noe ſuffer the matter to come into theſe extremities, and according as this our Imperiall letter takes effect with your Ma. we ſhall be readie to doe you all frendſhip and whatſoever elſe maye be acceptable to your Ma. Given at our & the ſacred Empires citie of *Ratisbona* the 18. of Auguſt Anno 1630.

To the moſt illuſtrious prince, Lord Guſtauus Adolphus King of the Swethens, Gothe and Vandales our moſt deare frend and Couſin.

Your Ma. Couſine readie to all dutie.

The King of Svvethen his ansvvere.

MOst Illustrious and most Mightie Emperour, most deare friend, and Cousin: wee have, not without admiration, vnderstood by your Imperiall Mas. letter, sent to vs the 18. of August last past, & delivered to vs in our Campe at Ribnits the 6. of this month, that your Imp. Ma. doth much wonder, that we have this last sommer passed over with an army into Germany, and would so turne over the Fault, both of making this warre, as also of the neglect of denouncing it vpon vs. certainly, we did not thinke your Imp. Ma. to have ben so vnmyndfull of matters past, that yow should doubt, which of vs did first offend the other by armes; and we have all wayes promised our selves more of your Imp. Mas. equanimity, then that he would have that imputed to the one, which is committed by the other. That the Marshall of your Imp. Mas. army, did the last yeare, without any proclamation of warr, bring (in greatnes) a reasonable army, together with the hostile Imperiall enseignes against vs into Prussia (that we may passe by the long and greevous traine of other hostilities and injuries heaped the one vpon the other) it is as well knowne to all men, as it is certaine, that we have now sufficiently proved the hostile mynde and invasion of those Imperiall forces, which neither our innocencie, nor the most, equitable requests of our Counsell by their message was able to stay or revoke. Wherfore all reasons being well and diligently discussed, we can scarcely see, by what title or right, the cause of this warr can be attributed to vs, or by what colour or pretext of equitie your Imp. Ma. doth require of vs (not making, but repelling warr) a denounciation of warr, neglected by yourselff, and doth in that behalff accuse vs of violating the lawe of Nations; for as much, as it is manifest, that it is no lesse agreable to the lawe of Nations, that those warres, which are vndertaken for the repelling of force, are not proclaymed by a Heralde, but by nature it selff: Neither have we notwithstanding altogether omitted all denunciation (howbeit in

this caſe nowayes neceſſarie on our part) but we have ben very carefull, and warie, that no man, might by any right complaine, that being deceived by hope of Peace, he ſuffered hoſtilitie vnawares: by two letters, we ſent to the Electors of the Roman Empire, as alſo by ſignifying to the Generall of your Imp. Ma. army, by the *Legate* of our Counſell, that vnles the errours alreadie committed by the other ſide, were in time amended, a neceſsity ſhould be laid vpon vs, by the iniquity of the neglecters of our moſt juſt complaints, by other meanes to provide for our ſecuritie and dignity. Moreover, your Imp. Ma. doth affirme that while he hath governed the raines of the Empire, nothing hath ben done by him, either injuriouſly, or maliciouſly againſt vs, nor that his preparations of warr both by ſea and land did tend to any ſuch thing, wherby we and our ſtates needed to feare any daunger. and finally, that all matters controverted betwixt your Imp. Ma. and vs, might be eaſily ſet at reſt, by other means, and that they were not of ſuch importance, that therfore preſently armes were to be taken againſt the Roman Empire. But, we doe not, on the contrarie, ſearch and inquire ſo diligently, whether theſe proteſtations be not contrary to the deede it ſelff, all which we confidently leave to be judged of by the world? Whether your Imp. Ma. had any intention in any kinde to offend vs, we doe not know, as being vnable to dive into the moſt inward and hidden ſecrets of your mynd: but, that vnder the ſhadow and authoritie of the high imperiall name (and that either by your Imp. Ma. command, or at leaſt, conniveńce) many and divers indignities, hoſtilities, and injuries were done vnto vs, is ſo cleare, that to attempt to deduce it more at large, were all one, as to prez to adde light to the ſunne, neither doe we feare to appeale to your Imp. Mas. owne conſcience, either as witnes, or judge in this matter. What we ought likewyſe to have promiſed our ſelves of your Imp. Mas. preparations of warr, we will not ſo much declare, as his officers and miniſters actions, endeavours, and devyces, not only ambiguous and ſuſpected, but manifeſt, doe ſufficiently vtter and ſignifie: all which, if they be ſilent, let Romes ſpeake, which together with the adjacent Provinces, hath theſe years bygone bene miſerably vexed, exhauſted and brought to nought by your Imp. Mas. forces, in malice againſt vs, and vnder no other colour, then vnder the pretext of warr againſt Swethen. More over, we doe not deny but the controverſies, which were ariſen, might have bene decided more commodiouſly by other means, then by armes, and it were to be

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wilhed, that your Imp. Ma. had eſteemed as equitably of that ſupply wherwith we (with no damage to the Roman Empire, but rather to the benefite therof) did moſt juſtly ſuccour the Citie of Stralſound; as we did conſtantly, with a mynd reſolutely bent to patience, for the good and tranquillity of common Chriſtianity pardon that hoſtility, which (together with many more injuries) the Duke of Holſatia did exerciſe againſt vs, moſt vnjuſtly, vnder the very Colours and Enſeignes of your Imp. Ma. for we ſhould hardly doubt, but that then, whatſoever diffidence and diſcord had ariſen betwixt your Imp. Ma. and vs, might eaſily have bene compoſed by a friendly tranſaction, neither ſhould perhaps a neceſsity have bene laid vpon vs; to have leavied an army, at ſo great a charge, and to place our colours vpon the confines of the Roman Empire, to the end we might maturely prevent the imminent evill, leaſt it ſhould ſpread itſelf further. But ſince it hath otherwiſe ſeemed good to your Imp. Ma. and that your commiſsioners have, contrary to the ſtatutes of all Nations, refuſed to admit our ambaſſage, ſent to Lubec cheefly, to decide the cauſe and controverſie of the Sound, ſeing alſo your Imp. Ma. armyes have declared themſelves ſo open enimies to vs, and have exerciſed all hoſtilitie againſt vs, offending vs with all manner of hoſtile attemps: every lover of equitie, and indifferent arbitratour in this cauſe, will ſay, that not we, but rather your Imp. Ma. vilipending other equitable and lawfull means, hath at the firſt attempted extremities: howbeit therfore, that (being ſo many wayes vnworthily provoked, and almoſt dejected from all hope of any frendly compoſition) we might, without all note or ſuſpition of any vnjuſt attempt, rather have bene ſollicited for other means thenceforth, then for proffers of any farther peace: yet notwithſtanding, that we might teſtifie to all the Chriſtian world our fervent deſire, and endeavour for common tranquillity, we would no wiſe caſt of our reſolution of peace, but did, by our earneſt and frequent calling bring the moſt Gracious King of Denmarck this laſt winter ſo farre, that interpoſing himſelf for peace, we prepared the way for appointing a frendly treatie betwixt our and your Imp. Ma. commiſſaries at Dantſike: then did we alſo furniſh and provide our Chancelour, with the reſt adjoyned to him, with full commiſsion to enter into that treatie: and finally, leſt the motions of warr ſhould any wiſe diſturbe the deliberations of peace, we ſuffered our militarie expedition (not without loſſe both of time and means) to be differed for a long time: of this our care and ſollicitude for the common quietnes,

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and tranquillitie of Christian countreyes, this was the fruit we gathered, that our best deliberations, being shifted of by divers slights and subtilities, did not only evanish without taking any effect; but that now also your Imp. Ma. doth make no scruple to ascribe the cause to vs, why that busines had no prosperous successe: whereas it had bene more agreable to equitie, rather to have examined the doings of your Imp. Ma. Commissarie, who did with earnest endevour hinder the mediators from visiting our Ambassadors, residing at Dantsike, and from laying the foundation of the future treatie, according to the due and accustomed manner and it had bene altogether more expedient, that your Imp. Ma. should have pondered with your selff, whether this often aforesaid treatie ought so strictly to have bene tyed to the towne of Dantsike that (that place being, by reason of what happened afterwards, in respect of some seed of variance, which was then sowne betwixt our officers, and the towne of Dantsike made incommodious and suspected to those of our side) it might not have bene celebrated elswhere, but was to the hurt of the common tranquillitie, for that cause only, to be altogether broken off, because our Deputies (though for reasons vrgent and pregnant enough) could not precisely appeare in the said place. All and each of these being weighed in a just ballance, let any man, who doth sincerely esteeme of matters, judge which of vs hath juster cause to complaine of the other, yea we commit this to be examined and discussed by your Imp. Ma. his owne secret thoughts, in the which we doe fully perswade ourselves, that we arte clearly purged. Now your I.M. does indeed affirme, that yee will maintaine inviolable friendship with vs, and our Kingdoms of Sweithen, if so be, that we restraine, yea altogether lay downe our armes: but for as much, as the matter is not now any more entire and the daunger hanging over the heads of our States, cannot be said to be imaginarie, but hath often really and effectually showne it selff, and since that we have bene wronged and offended both by sea and land, not in word, but by armes, and other hostile enterprises, we desire your I.M. to pardon vs, that we can not admit of such caution and provision for our securitie, and that, being beyond words offended, we cannot in this manner be satisfyed, but have determined to maintaine these armes, which we necessarily and justly have put on, vntill such time, as that we have either this way sufficiently provided for our security and dignitie; or then, the just feare, and reall imminent daunger as also the offences, and injuries really inferred vpon vs, be redrest by sub-

ſufficient proviſion, and real ſatisfaction: and commending the whole matter to the goodnes of God, and to the equitie of the cauſe, we doe not refuſe to abide whatſoever may befall vs, in this our moſt equitable, and conſtant reſolution, but if in the meane time your I. M. thinke that the ſhip of the Chriſtian worlde, which hath now this long time bene vehemently toſſed by the huge and violent waues of warr, is rather to be brought into the deſired and calme haven of peace, then any longer to be committed to the ſtormy ſea of contention and armes, and for this cauſe, does incline to any farther treatie, your Imp. Ma. ſhal ſee, that we ſhall nowayes be avers from ſo ſafe and pious a reſolution, and ſo ſoone as your Imp. Ma. ſhall ſuffer yourſelff to be induced ſo farr, that we may ſee the Princes and Common wealths of Germany, our reſpectiue allies, Kinſmen, frends, and moſt deere neighbours ſo reſtored to that former eſtate, wherin they were, before this German warr did beginne to wax or increaſe, that our States may thencefoorth be duely ſecured, and mutuall truſt and frendſhip may againe be renewed betwixt our Kingdome and theſe people, as alſo, that by experience we may try and perceave theſe vnuſuall preparations of navies and armes vpon theſe coaſts, partly juſtly to be ſuſpected of vs, and partly nowayes to be tollerated, in reſpect of the defence of the Balthik ſea, which doth belong to vs, to have ceaſed, and a due conſideration to be had of the injuries inferred vpon vs, as alſo of the noe ſmal charges which we have bene forced to beſtow for this our defence: verily, no ſooner ſhall any man ſee theſe things accompliſhed on your Imp. Ma. his part, but he ſhall really and ipſo facto find it made manifeſt by vs, that our greateſt deſire doth moſt tend, to keep inviolated frendſhip with your Imp. Ma. no les, then with the reſt of our neighbours, and mutuall truſt and confidence being renewed, and all other contention

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being laid a side) only to contend with your Imp. Ma. in good will, and all other kind of ductie whatsoever. Matters standing in this condition, we should also scarcely give occasion to any man justly to complaine, that we did to curiously prye into other mens affairs: for, as we are not accustomed to intermix our selves with other mens matters except other mens affairs be so mingled with ours, that the one doth involve the other; and as in all this time, that Germany hath bene burning in the flame of warr, we, being contented with the care of our owne Kingdome, did not involve our selves, in the affairs of Germany, vntill such time, as the iniquitie of other men did bring the matter to that pas, that other mens affairs did also concerne vs, so should we also be found to be of the same mynd then, neither should we in any kinde trouble your Imp. Ma. by making the affairs of Germany to be ours. But howsoever the matter fall out, and whether it appoint vs peace or warr, we doe religiously protest that we doe foster no hostilitie in our mynd against the Roman Empire (wherto your Imp. Ma. would seem to draw and wrest the poynct of the bussines) and that we are so farr from desyring any thing to be attempted to the prejudice therof, that we have rather determined to keep inviolated and sound frindship with the same, so long as it doth abstain from all manner of hostilitie against vs, and doth not wrest out of vs, though vnwilling, a just retaliation, either by favouring our enimies, or by associating it selff vnto them.

Having

Your Imp. Mat. moſt ready Couſin

GVSTAVVS ADOLPHVS.

To the Moſt Illuſtrious, and Moſt Potent Prince,
Lord FERDINAND the ſecond of that name,
elected Emperour of the Romans, King of Germa-
ny, Hungarie, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia and
Sclavonia, Archduke of Auſtria, Duke of Bur-
gundie, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola and Wirtem-
berg, Earle of Habſburg and Tirol, our Moſt
deer frend and Couſin.

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